

The China Mail.

Established February, 1847.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1880.

日七十月六年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GOTTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SHELLEY, BRIDGES & CO., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Montevideo, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 189, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore, C. HICKMAN & CO., Malacca.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELO & CO. SINGAPORE, CAMPBELL & CO. AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO. SHANGHAI, HARRIS & CO. SHANGHAI, LAMB, CRAWFORD & CO. AND KIEL & WALSH, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£100,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

WILLIAM FORREST, Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 25th September, 1865.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£200,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£100,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39, THEBODY LANE, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement; the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1845.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

AGENTS AND BRANCHES at: LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, MANILA, CEBU, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHIMODA, HAKATA, KYOTO, OSAKA, FUKUOKA, NAGASAKI, KANAGAWA, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, SHIMODA, HAKATA, KYOTO, OSAKA, FUKUOKA, NAGASAKI, KANAGAWA.

LONDON BANKERS:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application; grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VON LIEBIG, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KENNEDY.

Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.

ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. D. C. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BELLON, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BRANCH:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 23, 1880.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES ELLES is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration on and after this Date.

ELLES & Co. Amoy, 1st July, 1880.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased the Lease and Plant of the above Foundry and Engineering Works, intend carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDRIES, &c., from this Date under the Style and Title of "FENWICK, MORRISON & Co."

GEO. FENWICK, ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai, Hongkong, June 14, 1880.

NOTICE.

MR. C. STIEBEL has to-day been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

REISS & Co. Hongkong, May 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 6.

Situate at the Junction of the MOUNT GOUGH and ABERDEEN NEW ROADS.

THIS LOT is the best and most conveniently situated site on the southern slope of MOUNT GOUGH, and commands beautiful and extensive views in every direction. A Strong and Substantial BUNGALOW, with VERANDAH, is now in course of erection on the Lot, the Walls of which will be of Concrete, and the Wood-work throughout of Teak and Manila Hardwood. There is also a splendid site on the Ground for a Large TERRACE LANE and FLOWER GARDEN.

ANNUAL CROWN RENT, \$18.00.

For further Particulars, &c., Apply to SHARP & DANBY.

Hongkong, July 10, 1880.

FOR SALE.

RE-BROKEN ARRIVALS AND ARRIVALS MODERATE PRICES.

DAST PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints, bottled by PATRICK & CO., Glasgow, in Optimal Condition.

FINE OLD PORT, in 1 doz. Cases.

DOOR'S GINGER WINE.

APRIL-DRAWN & BREAKFAST CLARETS, in 1 doz. Quarts.

MURDOCH'S CELEBRATED GERMAN VEGETABLES, PRESERVED, SAUCAGES, FRUIT, RASPBERRY VINEGAR, &c.

TWO Large "HERNIMUS" PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES.

G. R. LAMBERT, Pedlar's Wharf Building.

Hongkong, June 5, 1880.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received the following NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

Dr. Legge's New Work "The Religions of China,"

Spence Hardy's "Manual of Buddhism,"

Swinhoe's "Songs of the Springtime,"

Leitch's "Sepia Painting,"

Todval's "Merchant and Broker's Companion,"

Sheldon Ames's "Political and Legal Remedies for War,"

Holmes' "Voice Production and Voice Preservation,"

Prescott's "The Speaking Telephone and Electric Light,"

Smith's "Life of Gladstone,"

Wilson's "Handbook of Hygiene,"

Robinson's "History of the Masses,"

Rogers' "Treasures of English Words,"

Bale's "Woodworking Machinery,"

Ferguson's "Chinese Researches,"

"The Province of Shing-king,"

Hongkong, July 14, 1880.

The American Gift Edge POKER CARDS.

New Designs in PLAYING CARDS, Goodall's and De La Rue's.

The CHROMOGRAPH: The Best Kind of MULTIPLE COPIING APPARATUS.

New Fancy NOTE PAPERS.

Genius Savina CIGARETTE TOBACCO, in fine condition.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS for Cabinet only.

New Designs in SCRAP BOOKS, NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, ALBUMS, &c.

A New Stock of Dance MUSIC and SONGS.

The Waverley, The Pickwick, The Nile, The Hindoo and Gillois, Mitchell's and Waterloo's PENS.

A Large Variety of G. B. D. Briar Wood PIPES, quite New Styles.

A Fine Assortment of Meerschaum PIPES.

Japan Seltzer Water
Manufactured by
J. H. W. & Co.
From Japan Spring Water
AT THEIR
STEAM AERATED WATER FACTORY
SHANGHAI.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co., Victoria Exchange, Hongkong.

HAVE pleasure in Announcing their 'ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING SALE' OF SILKS, POPLINS, POMPADOORS, MUSLINS, GRENADINES, RIBBONS, LACES, SOFARS, COLLARS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, TOYS, &c., &c.

A Large Accumulation of REMNANTS to be cleared out.

The SALE will Commence on MONDAY Next, the 19th July, and continue for fourteen days.

TERMS—Cash.

JULIUS MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, \$12 per doz. Case.

Pinot.....\$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

FOR SALE.

JULIUS MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, \$12 per doz. Case.

Pinot.....\$17 per 2 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE First and Ground FLOORS of HOUSE No. 3, PRAYA EAST, on MARINE LANE, No. 66, (known as the "Blue House"). Possession 1st of August.

Also,

The HOUSE opposite the Wanchai Pier at present occupied by Mr. A. G. ATKIN, containing Eight Large Rooms with Large Verandah, KITCHEN, SERVANTS' QUARTERS, &c., with Gas and Water laid on. Possession 1st of August.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 1, 1880.

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 43, 56A and 58A, PRAYA EAST; with Private WAREHOUSE.

The GODOWNS, Nos. 111, 111A and 113, WANCHAI ROAD.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 15, 1880.

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of Houses Nos. 3 and 4.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, April 19, 1880.

TO LET.

FOREIGN DWELLING HOUSES in the HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing six Rooms and Out-Houses.

Nos. 3 and 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, BROS & Co. Hongkong, April 7, 1880.

TO LET.

TO BE LET, on Lease for BUILDING, a Piece of GROUND, containing about 10,000 Square Feet, at SPRING GARDEN, on Island Lot No. 129, commanding a good view of the harbour.

Apply to BREBETON & WOTTON, Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, February 4, 1880.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL.

TWO ROOMS in OLIVE CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, February 7, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, July 23, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1880, at 2 p.m., at No. 1, Old Bailey Street,—

The whole of the ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

Cretone-covered Walnut Drawing-room Suite, English Mahogany and Walnut Marble-top Side Tables, &c., &c.

Dining Table, Sideboard, Wharfedale; Breakfast, Dinner, and Dessert Sets; Cut-glass and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Table Linen, &c., &c.

Iron Double Bedstead, Mattress, and Curtains, Teakwood Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, Sofa, Chairs, Shanghai Bath Tub, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE—As customary.

EOA DA SILVA & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 22, 1880.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Eighth Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 20, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th July instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 7, 1880.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 23rd instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 7, 1880.

NOTICE.

DR. W. C. EASTLAKE has returned to Hongkong, and will RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 50.

Hongkong, June 25, 1880.

NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the Winter season, and will RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 50.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the Winter season, and will RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 50.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the Winter season, and will RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 50.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to Shanghai, will return to Hongkong early in the Winter season, and will RECEIVE PATIENTS at his Rooms, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, No. 50.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 120.

CHINA SEA.

YANOTZE RIVER—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

"KIUTOAN" LIGHTVESSEL.

TEMPORARY CHARGE OF LIGHTVESSEL AND IN FOG SIGNAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the "KIUTOAN" Lightvessel will shortly be withdrawn from her Station for Repair, and that the "TAKU" Lightvessel will temporarily take her place.

The "TAKU" Light is a fixed White Dioptric one, elevated 35 feet above the Deck, and of a clear weather it should be visible from a distance of ten nautical miles.

The Lightvessel is painted Red with the word "TAKU" in White Letters on each side, and she has one mast surmounted by an 8 foot Black Ball.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Prime "Young America" Cheese.
EASTERN CHEESE.
WHITAKER'S HAMS, Very Fine.
BONELESS CODFISH.
SALMON BELLES in Kits.
MACKEREL in Kits.
Family PIG PORK.
Prime Moss BEEF.
LAMB'S TONGUES.
CRACKED WHEAT.
CORNMEAL.
COMB HONEY in Frame.
PEANUTS.
BARCELONA NUTS.
OX TONGUES.
HOMINY.
RYE MEAL.
PECAN NUTS.
HICKORY NUTS.
POTTED MEATS.
BARTLET PEARS.
PEACHES.
do., do., do.

Ex "MENELAUS."

An Invoice of MILNER'S
PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES
and
DEED CHESTS.
To be sold at Manufacturers' Prices.

T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY
CANNAS, all Numbers.
FLAX SEAMING TWINE.

Ex "HOPE"
WOODBERRY'S COTTON DUCK, Nos.
1 to 10.
RAVENS DUCK, and
DRILLS.
COTTON TWINE.

Ex "RAPHAEL"
A Large Assortment of
CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.
DINNER SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES,
BREAKFAST SERVICES,
do., do., do.

Ex "ANCHISES"
and
LATE ARRIVALS.

RUTHERFORD'S Extra All Long FLAX
CANVAS.
RUTHERFORD'S Royal Navy CANVAS.
RUTHERFORD'S Best Balled Do.
Engine VOLTA OIL.
ANDERSON'S PATENT STEAM
TUG'S PATENT LUBRICATING
FLAX PACKING.
HORN'S Best Russian CORDAGE.
Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.
Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th
and 3/8th.
HUBBARD'S PAINTS and OILS.
TUMPEY'S Copal VARNISH.
FRENCH POLISH. SOFT SOAP.
OAKLEY'S Wellington KNIFE POWDER.
Plate POWDER. Plate BRUSHES.
Billiard CHALK. Cue TIPS.
Metallic TAPE LINES.

CROSBY'S Patent PADLOCKS,
THE LOCKS,
Cupboard LOCKS,
Box LOCKS.

FIRE GRATES.
Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguish-
ing KEROSINE LAMPS.
RODGER'S and SONS' OUTLERY.
Electro-plated WARE.
BUNTING and Bunting THREAD.
BUSBY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Flat
Bottles.
JESTER'S India PALE ALE, in Flat
Bottles.
CLARET—Chateau THIBOUVE.
Irish GRAVIES, Plate and Quart.
Chateau LABROS.
Breakfast CHAMPA.

HAUT SAUTERNE.
Sauter's White Seal SHERRY.
Do. Amontillado SHERRY.
Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.
Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the
Gallon.

STATIONERY.
BOOKS.
TOBACCOES, and
CIGARS.

JOHN
MOIR & SONS,
CROSBY & BLACKWELL'S,
and
AMERICAN
OILMAN STORES.

SHIPCHANDLERY
of
Every Description.
SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING,
promptly executed.

MacFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 20, 1880.

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 263,268

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-
CUMULATIONS, 8th
April, 1880.....Tls. 913,268

Directors.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
W. M. BIRD, Esq., Wm. METCALE, Esq.,
J. H. PETERSON, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.,
Esq.

Head Office—SHANGHAI.
Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:
Messrs BIRNING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
2, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

Positives granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 per cent for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the
Underwriting Business are annually
distributed among all Contributors
of Business in proportion to the Premiums
paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 11, 1880. 10c80

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwritten, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20 per cent on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Underwritten have been appointed
Agents for the above Company, and are
prepared to grant Policies as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20 per cent allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwritten, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOHRS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.
For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARRER & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000 "
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "
Annual Income " 250,000 "

THE Underwritten have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Batavia and Penang.
Claims accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Mails.



MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE
AND INOKAMA SEA.

THE S. S. NIGATA MARU, Captain
WALKER, due here on or about the
19th Instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 24th July, at Day-
light.
Cargo received on board and Parcels at
the Office up to 6 p.m. of 23rd July.
No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.
All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Kobe.....Cabin \$60. Storage \$15.
" Yokohama.....Do. \$75. Do. 20.
" Nagasaki.....Do. 20.
A Reduction is made on RETURN CARGO
PASSAGES.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's Office, No. 50A, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, July 12, 1880. jy24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. OREGON will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1880, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 23rd July. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same to be required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.
Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to freight
and other particulars apply to the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central,
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, July 8, 1880. jy24

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUER, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND
AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
MIRAPORA, Captain PARRIS, will leave
this on MONDAY, the 26th Inst., at 5 p.m.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. Molter, Superintendent.
Hongkong, July 15, 1880. jy26

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSILLER;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd day of August,
1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
DIEMER, Commandant HERNANDEZ,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Goods will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and no
charge in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m. Speeds and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 1st of August, 1880. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 20, 1880. and

WASHINGTON BOOKS.
(In English and Chinese.)
WASHINGTON'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.
CHINA MAIL Office.

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP "AMAZONE"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
Copernic, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godown, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
signature, before 10 o'clock p.m. To-day,
requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Underwriter.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATUR-
DAY, the 24th inst., will be subject
to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 19, 1880. jy26

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S. S. "NIGATA MARU," FROM
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Vessel are hereby requested to send their
Bills of Lading for countersignature, and
take immediate delivery of their Goods
from Hongkong.

Cargo impeding the discharge or re-
maining on board after Tuesday, the
20th instant, will be landed and stored at
Consignee's expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
50A, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, July 19, 1880. jy26

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship Glengyle having arrived
from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her and by the Steamships
Tynona and Utopia, from New York,
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Underwriter, whence delivery may be
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded un-
less notice to the contrary be given before
Noon To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the
29th instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, July 22, 1880. jy29

BRITISH BARQUE "CARRICKS,"
FROM LONDON.

THE above Vessel having arrived,
Consignees of Cargo are requested to
send their Bills of Lading to the Under-
writer for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from
the Godowns of the Underwriter, at Con-
signee's risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 22, 1880. jy29

FOR AMOY.
The Steamship
"Emeralda,"
Captain TALBOT, will be
despatched for the above
Port To-morrow, the 24th instant, at
Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, July 23, 1880. jy24

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamship
"China,"
Capt. ACKERMAN, will
be despatched for the
above Port To-morrow, the 24th Inst.,
at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, July 23, 1880. jy24

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, NEWGHWAN, TAI-
TSIN, HANKOW and Ports on the
YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Prim,"
Captain S. R. BUTLER,
will be despatched on or
about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 23, 1880.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AS YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
SACRAMENTO, via Yokohama, on SATUR-
DAY, the 7th August, at 1 p.m., taking
Passengers and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
Freight will be received on board until 5
p.m. of the 6th August. Parcel Packages
(not to exceed 100 lbs. weight) will be re-
ceived at the office until 5 p.m. same
day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
to be required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Scaled Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Freight
and other particulars apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 5, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 23, 1880. a07

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Underwriter has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,

the 27th July, 1880, at 2 p.m., at his
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
SUNDY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
comprising—

English-made Walnut Drawing-room
Suits, and Centre Table.
Teakwood Tables and Whatnots,
Chimney Glasses, Dining Table, Dinner
Dessert, and Tea Sets; Glassware, Plated
Ware, and Pictures.
Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Marble-
top Washstand and Toilet Table, Bed-
room Chair, Cheval Glass, and Chamber
Stand.
A Semi-Grand and Cottage Piano.
Two Powerful Microscopes, in Cases.
One Martini-Henry Rifle.
One Henry Match Rifle, with Am-
munition Box, Cleaning Rod, and Bullet
Mould.
One Pigeon Trap, complete, with Ex-
tra Flyers.

A Quantity of 12-bore Central-Fire
Cartridge Cases, Boxes of Cartridge
Cases, and other Ammunition.
One Set of Harness.

Also,
Sundry EFFECTS, belonging to the
Estate of the late Mr. PEARSON, com-
prising—Mirror, Tables, Chairs, Etchings,
Double Iron Bedstead, Whatnots, Wash-
stands, Toilet Table and Glass, Dinner
Set, Tea Set, Glass and Plated Ware,
Lamps, Trunks,
do., do., do.

A Collection of CHINESE, JAPANESE,
CORAN, and ANANITE COINS, belong-
ing to the Estate of the late Captain
LONGVILLE.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, July 23, 1880. jy27

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS.

July 22, Lorne, British steamer, 1034,
Whitson, Saigon July 18, General—BUS
HIN OMAN.

July 22, Bellona, German steamer, 789,
Ahrens, Saigon July 18, Rioa—SIEMSEN
& Co.

July 22, 10 p.m., Chinkiang, British str.,
799, S. M. Orr, Shanghai July 19, 6 p.m.,
General—SIEMSEN & Co.

July 23, Emerald, British steamer, from
Canton.
July 23, Prima Amado, British ship,
1602, J. S. W. Linsell, Cardiff March 9,
Coal—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 23, Helen, British barque,
69, J. S. W. Linsell, Cardiff March 9,
Coal—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 23, 11.30 a.m., Sunda, British str.,
1029, J. Hever, Yokohama July 15, Mail
and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.
July 23, Emerald, for Yokohama.
23 Chinkiang, for Canton.
23, Emu, for Amoy and Manila.

CLEARED.
William Bilton, for Montevideo.
China, for Shanghai.
Nigata Maru, for Kobe, &c.
Crusader, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Emerald, from Manila, Capt. W.
W. Groyler, Mr. J. Rhinos, 9 Europeans,
and 42 Chinese.

Per Sunda, from Yokohama, Capt. Hut-
chinson, Messrs. Hambro, Moreton, and
Redwood, Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt and two
children, and 6 Chinese.

Per Lorne, from Saigon, 150 Chinese.
Per Bellona, from Saigon, 60 Chinese.
Per Chinkiang, from Shanghai, 20 Chi-
nese.

DEPARTED.
Per Emu, for Amoy, 100 Chinese; for
Manila, 2 Chinese.

To DEPART.
Per China, for Shanghai, 10 Chinese.
Per Nigata Maru, for Kobe, 3 Cabin.
Per Crusader, for Saigon, 40 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer Lorne reports:
Fine weather with fresh S.W. monsoon
throughout the passage.

The German steamer Bellona reports:
Left Saigon on the 15th July, and
arrived Hongkong at 10 p.m. on 22nd inst.
Left Saigon with fine weather
throughout. Arrived in Hongkong on 22nd
inst. at 7.30 p.m.

The British steamer Chinkiang reports:
Left Shanghai at 6 p.m. on 18th inst., and
arrived Hongkong at 10 p.m. on 22nd inst.
Left Shanghai with fine weather
throughout. Arrived in Hongkong on 22nd
inst. at 7.30 p.m.

The British steamer Emerald reports:
Left Saigon on the 15th July, and
arrived Hongkong at 10 p.m. on 22nd inst.
Left Saigon with fine weather
throughout. Arrived in Hongkong on 22nd
inst. at 7.30 p.m.

The British ship Prima Amado reports:
First part of the voyage very tedious, 8
days off Java Head detained by N.W.
wind and S.W. current, 28 vessels in com-
pany; got 100 lbs. of cargo, and 6 others on the
20th spoke S. S. Amoy from Hongkong
to Shanghai, at Peshawar.

The British steamer Emerald reports:
Left Saigon on the 15th July, and
arrived Hongkong at 10 p.m. on 22nd inst.
Left Saigon with fine weather
throughout. Arrived in Hongkong on 22nd
inst. at 7.30 p.m.

CARGOES.
Per S. S. Amoy, to London, sailed 12th
July—55,000 lbs. Cargo, 780 lbs. Scents
Orange Pekoe, and 10,165 lbs. Soda—total
64,420 lbs. Tea: 5 cases Silk Piece Goods,
100 bales Woollen Silk, and 175 bales Pina-
dres; from Amoy, 8,100 lbs. Cotton,
100,000 lbs. Cargo, 27,785 lbs. Tea: 2
cases Silk Piece Goods, 207 bales Woollen
Silk, and 767 lbs. Sundries; from Amoy,
4,440 lbs. Tea.

Per S. S. Amoy, from Canton, Water
to London, sailed 24th July—511,374 lbs.
Cargo, 124,553 lbs. Scents, Capers, and
67,546 lbs. Scents Orange Pekoe—total
694,473 lbs. Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For AMOY.—
Per Emerald, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow,
the 24th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Hsin Shin, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow,
the 24th inst.

For China, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow, the
24th inst.

For Glengyle, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday,
the 24th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Lydia, at 4.30 p.m. To-morrow, the
24th inst.

For

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE AT MANILA, AT NOON OF 18th JULY, 1880.

(Special account for the "China Mail")

Manila, July 20.

Manila has again been the scene of these frightful geological phenomena that from time to time afflict these islands. Fortunately the hour it occurred, between 12 midday and one o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, saved us from a calamity which compared with that of 1863 would have been terrible to contemplate. As I now write, every hour or so we are feeling slight shocks, and the general opinion is they are far from finished, as from past experience we look for more shocks for days to come, and perhaps may have a heavy one to end up with. The sight is imposing, and the effect it has upon the observer who has felt the shocks, and wanders through the town seeing the ruinous state that many buildings are in, one can but realize the danger that yet surrounds us on every side. The frightened, terrified look of the people going through the streets, the slightest noise being sufficient to startle and set every soul running out of the houses to the middle of the streets, and to the squares, every slight shock of the earth strikes terror into the soul of every one, each and every one expecting unheard-of calamity. Families are leaving the city and rushing out into the country, into the native huts, and last night I heard that a native asked for his hut, about 8 feet square, \$20 a night from a family who had escaped from a fallen house, saving only what they stood in. The terror that overcame the inhabitants at the moment of the heavy shock it is not possible to describe. The movement of the earth was such as to deprive people of the use of their feet; even the coolest and bravest who did not for a moment lose their presence of mind, found it very difficult to keep on their legs; then the thundering noise of the falling buildings, the dust rising in thick clouds where the ruins fell, caused many people to cry out: Fire! Fire! This caused agony upon agony, and the terror-stricken natives (principally the women) threw themselves on the ground and, praying aloud, called upon their God in the most heart-rending tones. It was altogether a scene that the longest life can never efface from memory. I am trying to brace my nerves and write plainly, but with the earth moving from your feet every now and then it is hardly possible to do more than make yourself understood, so I hope you will make out the letter.

The loss of life and accidents to persons may be fortunately considered very small taking into consideration the force of the shocks; this is owing to the hour at which it occurred. Had they happened at night, nothing could have saved us from a general conflagration, as all the houses being lighted up, and the majority with kerosene oil, none would have stopped to put out a fallen lamp, and thus we should have had fire set to every fallen building.

The first shocks were slight, and gave time for people to run out of the houses to places of security.

The length of time the shocks continued consecutively was from 70 to 80 seconds—they were very much more severe than 1863, as well as being much more prolonged; had they finished as in '63 with a rotary motion, not a house would have been found standing after the shocks. To private property losses must be immense, as the streets are all more or less covered with ruins from the buildings, and many houses have their roofs fallen in while not a stone or tile has dropped in the streets—complete collapse. Many are in such a ruinous state that it would require but a very ordinary shock to bring them to the ground—the vehicles are not allowed to pass through some of the most dangerous parts of the town, and the authorities have been to the fore with most persevering energy; sending out the troops and police to examine the interiors of all dwelling houses for the wounded or otherwise; the engineers to survey and examine the interior of the houses; ordering out the inhabitants where danger existed, and taking all necessary precautions, as to medical attendance, for those who required it.

Up to the present time there are reported 30 dead and 29 wounded, among the latter Mr. Parker, the bookkeeper of Messrs. Pele, Hubbell & Co., upon whom fell the ruins of the back part of their dwelling house, breaking his arm in four places, and so severely wounding him in the face that it is feared he will lose one eye. Looking upon this sad catastrophe from a commercial point of view, the losses in produce must be enormous, above all in sugar. I visited several of the largest playing establishments and found them in a most ruinous state. The immense godowns of Claudio, Buenaventura & Co. are all razed to the ground, and the sugar, which were filled all buried in the ruins. Where we could see the tops of sugar, most of them appeared almost bottom upward; this will give an idea of the movement of the earthquake. The loss outside of the value of the buildings must be many thousands of dollars; of course all playing is stopped until they rebuild the godowns. Commencing from the Recolets and taking the side of the river, there is scarcely a building that has not suffered more or less, as far as the heavier class of buildings touches the case of San Miguel. The distillery chimney and portion of roof have fallen. The Luzon Sugar Refinery, the largest establishment in Manila, has suffered less, but the engine house is in a dangerous state and all the hands out in compound, where they have erected temporary mat-huts, fearing to sleep under the old roof.

The next sugar day works to the

Sugar Refinery has suffered fearfully, both in San Miguel and other works in Contact, which are nearly all to the ground; this is the same firm that suffered so largely from the Zamboanga fire last year. Next comes the Admiral's Office and Dwelling house; the upper part has all fallen in, and the Admiral, his wife and servants are all entangled in the ruins; with the exception of the lady referred to, no personal damage was, however, sustained, and she I believe has only slightly grazed her arm. All the handsome buildings along the San Miguel road have suffered, both roofs and walls. Barretto and Co.'s Engineers' shop and large godown are in a ruinous state, but happily their dwelling house has stood well, and sustained very little damage. You will see by the papers the details of damage to property, which is estimated at about 1,000,000 dollars as far as is at present known. It is to be hoped that the authorities will in future not allow the style hitherto adopted in buildings, but compel proprietors even in their own interests to change the style of architecture for lighter and more secure buildings. If the Government were to commence on their own buildings, the example would be preponderant.

The view during the earthquake from the vessels in the river was, as described by an eye-witness, something to be seen to be appreciated. The rocking to and fro of the vessels was something terrific, the vessels moving about and bumping each other as though in a heavy sea; the water of the river, bubbling up and mixed with the black mud of the river, was all the colour of ink; hundreds of people rushed off to the ships and remained all night. In the Bay the same bubbling appearance was observable on the water, and the shock was distinctly felt on board the ships; the water's depth close in shore has been shallowed some four feet in some places. Most of the English houses have suffered, the offices being a complete wreck, some godowns having fallen in; and in fact all buildings have more or less the indelible mark of the past phenomena upon them.

We may all thank a Divine Providence that we live to tell the tale, and trust we have seen the worst of it. We may say we have lived a decade in a few moments. The repairs and reconstructions may go on, and they who have money can rebuild and have their incomes once more secured to them, but the tranquility of spirit and sense of security has left our minds for a long time to come, and on many a one a life-long impression has been left, and nervous temperaments have had a shock from which some may never recover.

Telegrams are constantly coming in from different parts of the Island, in which details are given of the shocks felt. Santa Cruz on the Lake is a complete ruin.

I give you the dates of the heavy earthquakes felt here since the Spaniards had these Islands—1645, 1796, 1824, 1863, 1880.

Enclosed find a copy of the figure described by the horizontal Sismometer taken at the Jesuit's Observatory, with a description of the movements made.

1st. Maximum oscillation from E. 6° to W. 5° N. Amplitude of oscillation, 23°.

2nd. Maximum oscillation from S.W. to N.E.

3rd. Maximum oscillation N. 4° W. to S. 4° E. Amplitude of oscillation, 16°.

Index of vertical Sismometer has moved 34 millimetres from its position. Time 70 seconds, subsequent movements from the East including to S.W. and North.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Captain Talbot, of the British steamer *Emeralda*, gives a connected and graphic account of the terrible catastrophe that has happened, of the fearful state of panic in which the people were, and of the tremendous damage that has been done to property. The small loss of life that has resulted from the visitation is perhaps the most extraordinary part of the whole story. Leaving Hongkong on Tuesday week, the *Emeralda* found, even upon her arrival at Manila, on the Friday, traces of an earthquake; in some demolished buildings, and a community of all classes, occupations and races half panic-stricken. How the vessel got discharged and loaded for her return trip is more than any one can tell. Business was done by fits and starts only, and with the imperfectness and unsatisfactoriness of customarily accompanying business action in all departments of business. A drive through the town on Sunday revealed the dire distress in which the poor people lay, and the terrible havoc occasioned by the frequent shocks of earthquake or tremblings as they seem to have been described in the earlier parts of the visitation. Private houses and public buildings on either side were seen, a mass of ruins. Others were more or less shaken; roofless homes were to be counted by the dozen, and in the walls of large numbers of them rents to be seen. Streets were blocked. Godowns with a huge storage of valuable goods were razed, the goods buried in the ruins, and likely to be rendered unmarketable should an unwelcome heavy shower follow. The shocks still continued, and thousands of people each threatening rumble were rushing out of their houses into the streets, and taking their stand on what open space could be found, believing in their greater safety there than in the houses where the falling walls and timbers were to be dreaded. Many of those thus rushing about had on them the mark of having already suffered from the falling debris. The people were all leaving Manila, and were taking themselves unto Nepa or Indian houses, which are simply bamboo erections of the slightest description with straw roofs. Little insignificant places which in an ordinary time one

could hire for \$3 or \$4 were being let out first at \$50 to \$100, and afterwards at any money the holder liked to ask, if the situation and class of building were considered tending to safety, to provide accommodation for the poor people, who were devoid of home, and half-demented with fright, and the terrible strain upon their nerves. The streets were filled with those, thus fleeing from the calamities that threatened to overcome them. Capt. Talbot says, "A nigger exodus was nothing to it." The Admiral's house, which stands near the river, was destroyed; the Palace was in ruins; almost every house of any note not destroyed, and the private houses as well, were shaken severely; but of these other contributions in several columns give more details. There does not seem to have been any looting to that extent which generally characterizes a fire or other great catastrophe like this; the thieves and those who might be tempted by such an occasion as the exposure of valuables of all kinds unprotected, were as scared as the rest of the property belonged, and fled for dear life as far away as they could from these valuable properties. The Jesuit Brothers, who have a splendid observatory there with the most elaborate and extensive machinery for denoting and recording the movements, their direction, force and duration in the time of an earthquake, notified from time to time, what the probabilities were, judging from the facts they had collected and considered. What authenticity the prophecies as circulated in their name really had we cannot confidently say, but they seem to have been accepted as genuine as they were repeated from mouth to mouth, and the excited state of the community was heightened or decreased according to their report. It was foretold in this manner that as soon as the moon went down there would be a severe shock. This came true to a few minutes, one of the severest shocks that occurred before the *Emeralda* left having taken place then. It was next stated that the same authorities that there would be another severe shock about 12.30, and the suspense and agony must have been something terrible of those who waited, and waited with feelings that cannot be described and can scarcely be imagined. The hour passed, and although there were tremblings and palpitations and slight upheavals, there was at that time no such severe shock as had been foretold and had been deeply feared. The sufferings of the people however may be said to have been fully as great as if the shock had come; perhaps greater. Next day, that is on Tuesday, the volcano *Tal* broke out into a considerable state of eruption, and it was hoped by the majority of the people that this was a good sign, and that the internal disturbances from which the Islands were suffering might find in this safety-valve of escape. The greatest shock of all was yet, however, to come. It happened at 12.30, the letter which appears in our present issue was written by our correspondent, after the *Emeralda* had cleared and was leaving; that would be about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th (Tuesday last). The Cathedral spire and several other conspicuous buildings were seen to topple and fall in one glorious pile with a terrific crash, clouds of dust covering the whole town in a few seconds afterwards and obscuring the view of everything. This shock was distinctly felt in the Bay, where the *Emeralda* was lying. The water bubbled and boiled up noisily all around her, the vessel tossed as if in a heavy gale; and was bumped heavily as if the bed of the river was also concerned in the general state of excited upheaval. The wreck of a ship which has been sunk near the beach was thrown right up on the water, bodily, and one of her iron masts was seen to give way. She had been sunk for some time, and the raising of the vessel had been given up as an impossibility. The condition of all the shipping in the river was something frightful, and all those who were in the midst of it will pray earnestly they may never have to go through the like again. The sensation both on board ship and on shore was a fierce tremendous strain on the nerves; the shocks came with remarkable unpleasantness, and the moving they engendered, besides the movement of the ground, more particularly on shore, was that of being suddenly connected with a galvanic battery, strongly charged. Their frequency was as great as their unpleasantness; the company of friends with whom Captain Talbot dined on shore on Saturday evening was interrupted by four distinct shocks during the progress of dinner. There are many cases in which Europeans have sustained slight bruises and other hurts, but only one case of serious hurt happened to any European so far as we have heard. Mr. Parker, assistant in the house of Messrs. Pele, Hubbell & Co. escaped from the back room of the premises when from a severe shock collapse of the building threatened, and he was struck by the falling roof; his right arm was broken in four places and dislocated as well; his head was very slightly smashed behind, and an ugly gash was inflicted over the left eye which was considered likely to destroy it entirely. As to the number amongst the native community killed or seriously injured, there would seem to be considerable variance of opinion; in such a chaos it would have been most surprising had there been anything like a promptness of anything like accuracy. The likelihood is that we will never know for some weeks the full record that has to be placed against this series of earthquakes, which let us hope has now passed over. In this case there was a rumour prevalent that the Gao had fallen in and that 40 persons, mainly prisoners, had been killed. On enquiry it was found that there had been a partial fall of the roof, but only four men were killed. These sensational items would likely spread and grow as they progressed; but on the other hand where is the record of the lives of those buried within the ruins of fallen houses, and if not killed then and there, left to die like a rat in a hole, no power to help themselves and

no one near to give them a helping hand. Life in circumstances like these is sometimes long prolonged, as witness the tragedy of the fall of houses in the High Street of Edinburgh in 1860, when one boy, after an imprisonment in a confined space for an almost incredible length of time, with tons of debris over the rafters which had fallen on him and saved him, was able to clear his deliverer and guide them more safely to his risky hiding place by the call of "Heave away, lads. I'm no dead yet." But looking at the whole circumstances of the Manila catastrophe so far as we have them before us, we should opine that the fatalities have been considerably understated, and that the community will have to mourn for several hundreds of lives. It seems inconceivable that a city of the size of this could be reduced to ruins and only some fifty or sixty people killed. One consideration comes prominently before one's mind in tallying up the result of any sad disaster like this, be it railway accident, fire, earthquake, mining accident or typhoon. The disastrous result is not confined to the mere destruction of property, plus the loss of life; plus the permanent and manifest personal injuries that have been sustained. The fearful mass of harm done is to be found in the shattered nerves, the great shock such an event gives to debilitated constitutions of men, women and children, the disease and death that are, in insidious and unthought-of ways, bred by the excitement, the worry, the exposure, the agonising strain that such a time throws upon the nervous systems of those who are called upon to undergo them. It has been well said that there is not a man in Manila who has not nerve left in him. Every body is in a state of prostration. Capt. Talbot and his officers speak with no little concern of the shattered state of their nervous system, their sleepless nights and unhappy recollections of the whole experience of the time. Any one can understand this feeling; it is the basis of the expressive Eastern proverb that a man once bitten by a snake ever afterwards runs from a rope, as also of our own more quaint if less strong saw, that a burnt barn dreads the fire.

It should be distinctly understood that these details to hand to-day are not the worst news we are likely to hear from Manila. There seems to be every reason to believe that the shock of earthquakes that came over the city as the *Emeralda* was leaving was the severest that had yet come. It was after that, next day in fact, that the telegram arrived here to the effect that "Manila was in ruins: all offices closed for a week; living in rumpus." As early as the 19th, the European inhabitants were taking themselves off to the ships plying for safety. Then on the afternoon of the 22nd we had the terse telegram full of meaning up to that late date, "Constant earthquakes; Business suspended: Europeans all well." The arrival of the next steamer from Manila—which should be the *Eleana*, the *Diamante* following—will be anxiously looked for.

From another source we have the following:—

On Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., shortly before the departure of the *Emeralda* for Hongkong, another shock was experienced of considerable severity. Houses were blown down, towers overturned, and the spire of the Cathedral destroyed. A sunken vessel, which had been lying at the bottom of the harbour for the past four years, was thrown out of the water, one of her iron masts falling overboard. It appears that this ship had been on fire and sunk, but all efforts to raise the vessel had been unavailing, and she had been allowed to remain in the harbour till now, when probably renewed endeavours to raise her will be made. Only one accident of any consequence is mentioned as having befallen an European, although many narrow escapes might be recorded. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Parker, of Messrs. Pele, Hubbell & Co., was making his escape from his house during a shock of some violence, when he was struck by the falling debris of the roof. The injuries he has received are of the most serious nature. He sustained a severe cut on the head and face, his left arm is fractured in four places, and his shoulder dislocated. The gravest fears are entertained that he will not recover, as it was rumoured that mortification had set in, and as Mr. Parker suffers from heart disease, his medical advisers are consequently unable to administer chloroform to effect an amputation of the injured limb. The inhabitants are in a state of the utmost panic, throwing themselves down on the streets and calling on the saints for protection. There is scarcely a house in the city that is uninjured, and the European residents have taken up their abode amongst the shipping in harbour.

Manila may be called an abiding-place for earthquakes. We take the following note from the *Directory* published here, which may be interesting at the present time:—

The city was founded in 1571. In 1645 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, in which upwards of three hundred lives were lost. In 1863 a great part of the city was again destroyed from the same cause, and the inhabitants are in constant fear of these visitations. The dwelling houses are built with special reference to safety under such circumstances, and although large, possess few pretensions to architectural beauty. The streets, also, are narrow, and but small attention has been devoted to securing shade by the growth of trees. There are several ancient churches which are worthy of notice. The cathedral, founded originally in 1578, has been several times destroyed by earthquakes and did not escape in 1863. It has been since rebuilt. The city and its suburbs contain a population of nearly 300,000.

According to the census of 1878 there were residing in Manila foreigners of European origin, 4,089. Europeans, 15,167; Chinese, 46,063; Chinese mestizos (or half-bred), 3,849; Spanish mestizos, and 160,899 pure natives.

THE "DIARIO DE MANILA" ON THE DISASTER.

(Translated for the "China Mail")

The *Diario de Manila* of the 20th instant, says:—

One of those most mournful geological phenomena which from time to time afflict these countries, destroying in a moment the progress of three lustres, happened the day before yesterday, to the immense consternation of all in this capital and probably all within the provinces of Luzon as well.

Such events so much confuse the mind that a superhuman effort, prompted by the duty which is incumbent on us, to narrate all the news, whether important or otherwise, cannot allow us to do as we now propose, namely to collect all our strength to comply with our mission. Given the unsettled state of our mind at this moment, we are unable to give full details of what has occurred, and we therefore beg of our readers to excuse us from any blame that may occur through errors or omissions.

We are, above all, debtors to the Divine Providence for a great benefit which can best be paid with fervent prayers, for that amidst our misfortunes, God has saved this country from a yet more terrible catastrophe.

This capital was during Sunday disturbed by slight shocks of earthquake which have been succeeding each other the last few days, but it was not thought that there was any cause for alarm as the terranquill movements were not of such a nature as to compel the precautions to be taken which are usual in such cases when danger is apprehended.

The inhabitants of Manila having generally disposed of their breakfasts by 12 noon, and the circumstance of it being a holiday, and the public and private establishments being closed, permitted the families to collect. While at many houses the inmates were all sitting at the table, and when the clock struck 30 minutes to 1, the first terrible shocks were felt, with a violence that left no doubt as to the intensity of this visitation. The people immediately ran for places of security, and those in the streets were filled with confusion. Some ran without a fixed direction; others fell on their knees, giving forth fearful cries. The sight presented by the city was frightful in the extreme; for seventy mortal seconds the city was in oscillation, and the inclinations threatened to raze to the ground the creaking edifices; while the noise of the falling buildings increased the general panic. The hour in which the earthquake took place, and the slowness of its movements are attendant circumstances of the event; which account for Manila not being by this time a heap of ruins, under which would have been buried its thousands of persons, killed in a most tragic and terrible manner. It is impossible to estimate the duration of such a minute and a quarter unless by living during that time between life and death, feeling at any moment to sink to eternity; it is a space of time that for pleasure would be but a fleeting moment, while it represents a century in the history of our disasters; it is an minute, according to the graphic expression of an eye-witness of the earthquake, that makes us older by ten years.

The Jesuit Fathers observed, from the Ateneo Municipal, a strange appearance of the sky on the 18th; the wind from the third quarter, but steady; Barometer rising, temperature moderate, evaporation 0.1 millimetres.

Relieved somewhat of their anxiety at the end of the earthquake, although under a burning sun, the greater part of the inhabitants were seen going out to the streets, some from their falling houses to go with all haste to find a place in the neighbouring villages where they could live temporarily, in wooden houses; others went to visit their relations and friends to enquire after their health and safety.

When we feel aggrieved by a general catastrophe, a most cordial confraternity is at once established; the passions disappear; there is nothing left but reciprocal interests. This was the case yesterday. Persons unacquainted with each other, or separated by a past quarrel, were seen to talk in a most friendly way with each other.

The damages as at present, ascertained in the public and private buildings, are very considerable, but it is not even possible yet to estimate approximately the loss of materials, which must have run up to an important sum. (Our contemporary then goes on to a long list of the public and other buildings destroyed or seriously damaged, detailing the damage in each case. The translation of this list will have to be condensed, and may be given at another time.—Ed. C. M.)

Fortunately of personal disasters we have to report very few, far less than was estimated, judging by the violence of the shock. The European population, with a few exceptions, escaped with a very few accidents, which originated through precipitate escape. But the natives and Chinese fared badly. In the foundering of the Bilidig god eleven men were wounded; four dead bodies were taken to the hospital from the different fallen houses. In a house which came down yesterday, in the Roxario Street, five Chinamen perished. In the houses of some of these completely ruined, the authorities had to force an entrance to remove the inmates who perished in the house for fear of being robbed of their property. News of further disasters may reach us in course of time, but we put a limit to it here, awaiting, with great precautions in this time of exaggeration, news from reliable quarters.

The telegraphic news letters from the provinces are something terrible to read. In Tayabas the oscillation continued for 2 minutes and 30 seconds.

In Santa Cruz de Laguna the shock was felt at 12.42, and continued for more than a minute; the Government House, the Convent, the Church, the Telegraphic Office and the rest of the province formed a single mass of ruins. In almost every province, so far as telegraphic news could be obtained, news which must be very short and

sometimes imperfect, the news of the foundering of the principal buildings were reported, such as Churches, Convents, Government Houses, Schools, &c.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE REASON WHY, YOU KNOW."

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Sir,—No doubt it is very annoying for the X. Y. Z. of Hongkong to be turned out in the "small" hours before 10 a.m., and the half-cooked breakfast is no doubt a sufficient cause of complaint, unless they may be in training. While not replying to the first of Mr. X. Y. Z.'s complaint regarding the dilatoriness of "quick" despatch, I may say that it is probably on account of the X. Y. Z.'s that the steamer is advertised to sail a little earlier, as it has been known for some time to be advertised for noon and then not to be able to get away till 4 p.m., owing to some X. Y. Z. cargo or despatches not being ready in time; and probably the Coast steamer agents taking also into consideration that still a little comes after the well-known breakfast or breakfast advertisement 10 a.m., to prevent the possibility of their ships being detained till 4 p.m. Split the difference, you know, and you have 1 p.m. A. B. C.

AN X-Y-Z NATION.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Sir,—Will you allow me to refer your columns, with reference to the recent subscription got up by Mr. P. H. Emanuel, "to defray the passage of the Jewish lady to her friends in Colombo," and for the information of the subscribers to that Fund and the public generally to what the following explanation? The lady in question was my wife; to whom I was married in Wellington, N. Zealand, 5 years ago next October; and she had no drop of Jewish blood or any taint of that race in her. She left me here because she was fairly disenchanted and placed herself under the "protection" of this Jewish philanthropist. I return here to find her gone, the subscription he got up for her under the pretence above-mentioned; and he refuses to inform me as to where she has been sent. It is well known that she was sent to the Fund should know this, so that they may say whether they approve of such a course of conduct, from the first act to the last. The interests of other travelling artists who may be coming round this way and have their wives with them, I wrote her 19 times from Shanghai; every one of the letters was waiting for me when I arrived here myself. I shall be glad if any gentleman who subscribed to the Emanuel fund will state publicly whether the promoter has ever made any use of the money he and ship and if they will inform me when he then reported that her passage-money had been paid to me. My wife had not a single friend in Colombo. I know that part of the representation to be incorrect.

Yours respectfully,
BEN ALLAN.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honour the Puisne Judge, P. Snowden.)

Friday, July 23.

FERNANDEZ v. GOUBOURN, \$70.—M. Fernandez appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a claim on a promissory note, for money lent in June of last year, with interest at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum. His Lordship expressed his surprise at such an exorbitant rate, and refused to give the sanction of the Court to such an extortion. Several payments were proved up to December of last year on account of the note. Mr. Goubourn explained, that this debt was contracted by the plaintiff before his marriage, and he only became acquainted with the circumstances in March of this year, when he at once decided to pay such a large rate of interest; at the same time he offered to pay off the liability, if the plaintiff would consent to some reasonable rate. This was declined and the present suit instituted.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for \$30, the amount originally lent, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. from the 1st January.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Clegg.)

Friday, July 23.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT.
Frederick Whittey, alias Ben Allan, ventriloquist and slight-of-hand artist, appeared on a summons to the instance of Mr. H. Emanuel, Reporter, *Daily Press*, charged with that he did in the City of Victoria in this Colony, unlawfully assault the said P. H. Emanuel.

Mr. Emanuel, being placed in the witness box, said:—This morning a lithe being 10 o'clock I went to the Editor's room of the *Daily Press* Office, when the defendant came in with Mr. Franklin, a gentleman now in Court. After speaking to me he struck me with his fist on the nose, and he further threatened to do for me when he got me outside. He said, "Come down the street and I will give it to you." He also said, he would wait for me in the street, but I am not able to repeat the exact words. In consequence of these threats I am in fear of him.

Defendant then pleaded guilty to having committed the assault but denied having used any threatening language. He said:—On the 25th June, I bought two first class tickets for a passage by steamer for myself and wife to Shanghai. A little domestic difficulty arose, and my wife went to Mr. Emanuel's house for protection. I have been married five years in October next, my wife away out of the Colony, but I do not know whether she went to Australia or Ceylon. That was all I wanted to know from Mr. Emanuel, but he would not tell me and I struck him. Any other man would have done the same. I have a trunk here containing \$200 worth of property which I have worked hard for, and I want to send it to her, but he will not tell me where she is, and he knows, for he is the man who sent her out of the Colony. It has ruined my wife, and I had to part with my rings to bring me here. If he were to tell me where she is, I would go away and not come near him. I would keep away from him. We came here strangers; we knew nobody. Mr. Emanuel went three times to my room during my absence. Mr. Emanuel came out with a ruler in his hand after I struck him; and said, if I was in his office he would put me out. I then asked him to come down in the street and tell me that.

Mr. B. C. Wilson, lawyer and editor of the *Daily Press*, said he was in his office about 10 o'clock this morning when defendant came in and charged Mr. Emanuel with getting his wife away from him. The only threat he used was that he would make him smart for it, or words to that effect; something was also said about catching him outside

the office. He could not remember the exact words, but the impression left on his mind was that he was only correct as possible. Mr. Emanuel testified that he had no desire to see defendant punished for the assault; he would be satisfied if defendant was bound over to keep the peace towards him.

His Worship remarked that with regard to the assault he would have fined him, but as Mr. Emanuel had expressed a desire that he should only be bound over to keep the peace towards him he would not impose any fine. He said defendant would be required, however, to find security in the sum of \$25 to be of good behaviour for the next three months.

Defendant said he knew no one here and he could not get security. He intended leaving here by the 25th steamer and the only property he had was his baggage and that he would require to take with him. Ultimately a friend came forward and the required bond was entered into.

THE BOWEN CASE.

The two men charged with attempted piracy on the steamer *Bowen* were again before the court this morning, when the case was further adjourned till Monday next, the 26th inst.

LABOUR.

To Aman, a shop boy, was charged with larceny of a pair of earrings from the person of an inmate of a brothel in Square Street this morning.

It appeared that defendant had spent the night there and on leaving the house this morning the earrings were missed. He was followed, and the stolen property was found in a house in which he had taken refuge.

Defendant denied having taken the earrings. He said he had quarrelled with the proprietor. He could not account for their being found where they were.

Fined \$25, in default, six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

THEFT OF CLOTHING, &c.

The case in which Lau Ahn, a watchman, Wen Ah, a fisherman, and Mok A-Tam, a carpenter, were charged with the theft of a quantity of clothing, three saws and an axe, was again called to-day.

The first and third defendants were discharged, and the second was fined in the sum of \$30, in default, one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Chia Sin Chik, a widow, who was charged with having attempted to commit suicide, was again placed in the dock to-day, and she promised not to attempt such a crime again. His Worship ordered her to enter into her recognisance to be of good behaviour for the next six months.

China.

(News.)

Mr. Takesono, the recently appointed Japanese Consul at Tientsin, left this morning (18th) for the North by the O.M. S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fukushima*.

Our translation of the *Peking Gazette* contains an interesting memorial from Li Hung-chang, giving an account of the military career of the late Ruo Sung Lin, Commander-in-chief in Shihli, whose services at Shanghai in 1861 will be remembered by old residents.

From Hankow we hear that the authorities are still engaged in operations against the transaction of Chinese business by foreigners, and understand that the seizure of the boats of the Chinese Government in confinement has resulted in the arrest of several petty mandarins and *lethi* officials who are said to be implicated in alleged irregularities with regard to the transit of goods into the interior.

Colonel Gordon is expected to leave for the North this morning (18th) by the O.M. S.N. Co.'s steamer *Fukushima*. On his arrival at Tientsin he will be the guest of Li Hung-chang, and we hear that he is not going to Peking. There is no doubt that the Colonel has no intention of entering the service of the Chinese Government, though he will doubtless be employed in Hong-chang's scheme for the reorganization of the military and naval forces of the Empire.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday (17th) afternoon, a young man twenty-two years of age, named Standen, was drowned from the British barge *Highmore*. It seems that the deceased and two more men were sculling the side of the vessel when he and one of the others fell into the river. The other man was saved. The deceased was a native of Flenburgh, North Germany.

Quotations.

Hongkong, July 23.

100M.—New Pains, cash, 82 1/2 @ 25
" Old " cash, 81 1/2 @ 25
" New Pains, cash, 81 1/2 @ 25
" Old " cash, 80 1/2 @ 25
" New Pains, cash, 74 @ 770
" Old " cash,

